# SUGAR REPORTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

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CONTENTS



AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

## MARKET REVIEW

January through August sugar deliveries by primary distributors amounted to about 5,700,000 tons this year--about 220,000 tons more than last year and about 70,000 tons more than in 1953. The increase occurred during the warm weather months, May through August. During these four months, sugar deliveries this year were more than 200,000 tons in excess of comparable deliveries in 1953 and 1954. By contrast, deliveries January through April this year were about the same as last year and about 130,000 tons less than in 1953. Sugar deliveries during the May through August period this year were about one third larger than deliveries during the January through April period.

Even if constructive deliveries at the end of 1954 are regarded as part of the quantities delivered in January through April of this year, deliveries May through August were still 28 percent in excess of deliveries January through April. A similar comparison for 1954 shows May through August deliveries only 17 percent above January through April--the same percentage as in 1953 and about the same percentage as in 1952. In each of the three years, 1952 through 1954, refiners announced a price increase in mid-March, but offered to sell at the old price for a few days. Thus, sugar users stocked up in advance of the warm season. This year, there was no such incentive to early spring buying.

Deliveries during the first half of September have been about 7 percent ahead of last year. It is generally believed that invisible stocks have not changed in any unusual way and that sugar delivered so far this year has been used for consumption and normal inventory requirements.

Stocks of refiners and importers at the end of August amounted to 612,000 tons, slightly less than one and two years ago. Cuba has been slow in marketing her quota this year. As of August 31, the Cuban quota was 96,000 tons more than in 1954, but charges to the Cuban quota were about 360,000 tons less; in 1953 and 1954, about 90 percent of the effective Cuban quota had been filled as of August 31, but only about 70 percent has been filled this year. The delay in the marketing of Cuban sugar has been partially offset by the more rapid filling of the Beet Area quota.

Beet sugar quota charges and marketings during the first eight months were about 200,000 tons ahead of last year. As of mid-

September only 350,000 tons of the Beet Area quota remained unfilled. In past years, and particularly during the last two years, much more beet sugar was marketed during the last three or four months of the year. Beet sugar companies will, of course, tend to sell much of their small remaining quota in locations which they can reach at a low freight cost or in locations where the prepay is high.

Quota charges of 6,087,000 tons as of August 31 compare with sugar deliveries for continental consumption of 5,702,000 tons, a difference of 385,000 tons. This difference is made up principally of three items: (1) Refiners and importers' August 31 stocks were 150,000 tons above the December 31 level; (2) about 130,000 tons of stocks which were over-quota as of December 31 were charged to the quota early in 1955; and (3) about 75,000 tons of Philippines sugar afloat had been certified for arrival as of August 31 and had thus been charged to the quota before receipt.

During the month ended September 22, the price of raw sugar, duty paid New York, ranged narrowly between 5.95 and 6.03 cents per pound.

On August 26, the world market price rose to 3.25 cents per pound; on September 6, to 3.27 cents; since September 14, it has been at 3.28 cents. Freeze damage in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay reduced the production outlook in these countries. The Argentinian carryover from 1953 and 1954 had been an uncertain supply factor for many months. While Argentina exported about five sugar cargoes to East European countries earlier in the year, it appears now that the balance of the Argentinian carryover will be required at home partially for actual consumption and partially as a safety margin.

## REFINERS' MONTH-END STOCKS IN RELATION TO DELIVERIES OF CANE SUGAR IN THE FOLLOWING MONTH

Cane sugar refiners market about 70 percent of the sugar consumed in the United States. To supply their markets, refiners buy raw sugar produced in domestic and foreign areas for refining and they carry inventories of refined and raw sugar to service requirements for immediate and nearby deliveries. Inventory practices change from time to time in response to current conditions; but, in addition, during the last six years, there has been a discernible tendency to reduce inventories in relation to refining volume.

Table 1. -Cane sugar: Refiners' deliveries of refined sugar for U.S. consumption

| Month | Year 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | Average 1949-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 short tons, raw value - Per working day 1/ | | | | | | |
| January | 20.4 | 18.1 | 21.7 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 19.3 | 20.0 |
| February | 17.8 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 19.4 |
| March | 19.2 | 19.2 | 15.8 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 26.0 | 22.7 |
| April | 18.8 | 20.1 | 17.3 | 20.8 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 18.8 |
| May | 22.1 | 24.3 | 33.9 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 21.9 | 23.9 |
| June | 26.8 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 31.9 | 26.5 | 25.0 | 27.8 |
| July | 27.0 | 38.2 | 17.2 | 23.4 | 27.9 | 25.5 | 26.5 |
| August | 29.5 | 29.2 | 21.2 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 25.6 | 26.1 |
| September | 22.3 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 24.7 | 27.3 | 24.9 | 24.2 |
| October | 17.1 | 16.6 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 19.8 |
| November | 17.8 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 19.4 |
| December | 17.8 | 25.2 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 22.6 | 19.6 | 20.8 |
| Average | 21.4 | 23.3 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 22.4 |

1/ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays and 5 holidays - - January 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving, and December 25.

Table 2. -Cane sugar: Refiners month-end stocks of raw and refined sugar

| Month | Year 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | Average 1949-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 short tons, raw value | | | | | | |
| January | 308 | 519 | 303 | 425 | 413 | 386 | 392.3 |
| February | 440 | 467 | 411 | 370 | 424 | 389 | 416.8 |
| March | 574 | 611 | 631 | 356 | 394 | 392 | 493.0 |
| April | 737 | 719 | 793 | 469 | 556 | 622 | 649.3 |
| May | 783 | 742 | 543 | 662 | 688 | 715 | 688.8 |
| June | 663 | 572 | 494 | 494 | 646 | 696 | 594.2 |
| July | 525 | 372 | 682 | 459 | 600 | 586 | 537.3 |
| August | 353 | 334 | 701 | 499 | 585 | 570 | 507.0 |
| September | 226 | 438 | 598 | 412 | 541 | 490 | 450.8 |
| October | 318 | 575 | 482 | 385 | 515 | 444 | 453.2 |
| November | 402 | 651 | 501 | 433 | 505 | 438 | 488.3 |
| December * | 570 | 470 | 496 | 391 | 405 | 420 | 458.7 |
| Average | 491.6 | 539.2 | 552.9 | 446.3 | 522.7 | 512.3 | 510.8 |

* Includes over-quota stocks.

**CANE SUGAR: Refiners deliveries of refined sugar, month end stocks of raw and refined sugar and number of working days such stocks would last at the rate of deliveries in the following month.**

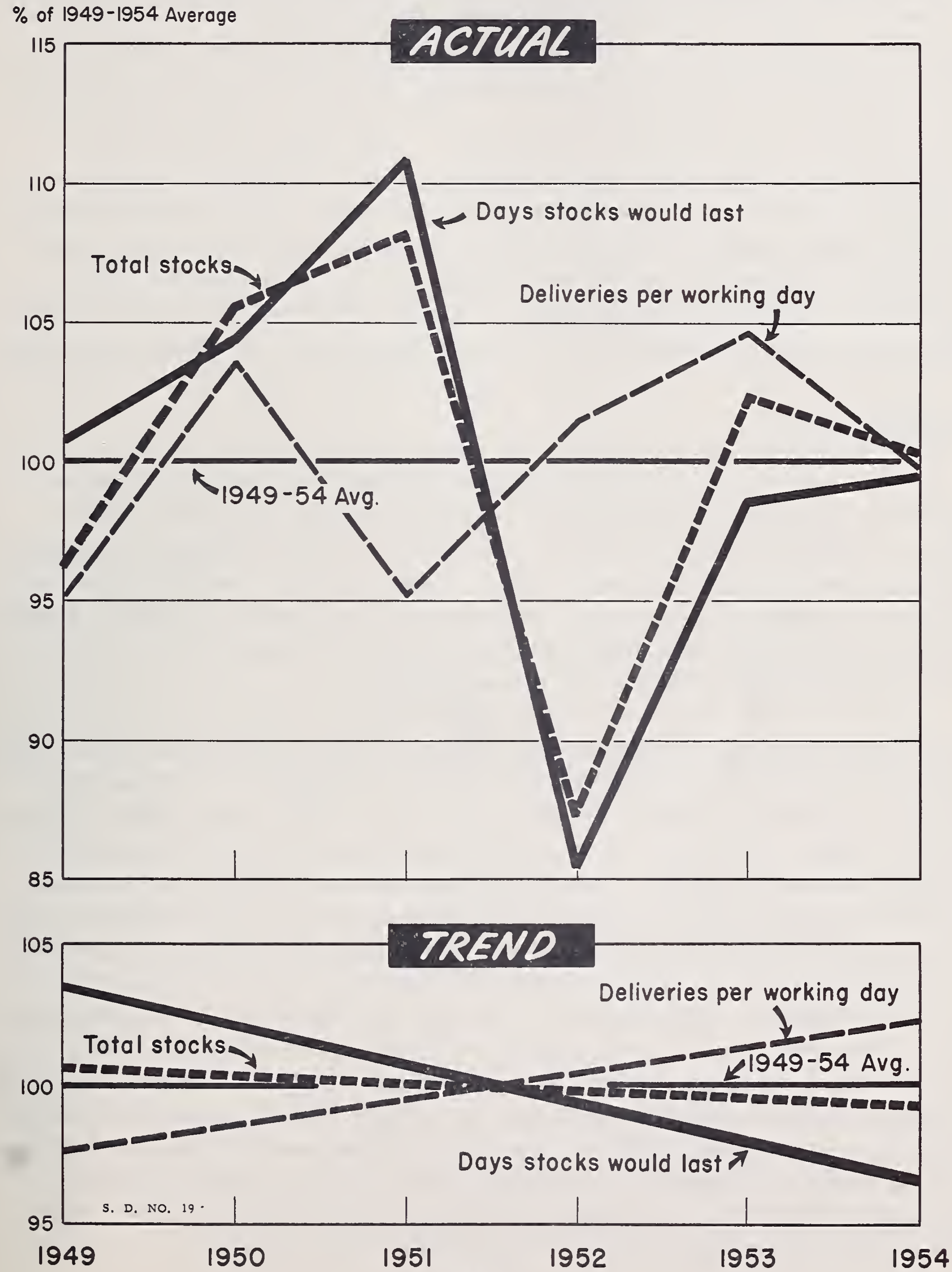



Figure I

During the 1949-1954 period, refiners' deliveries of sugar averaged 22,400 tons per working day, while month-end stocks were equal to 22.9 days of such requirements. Raw sugar was obtained 46 percent from Cuba, 17 percent from Hawaii, 16 percent from Puerto Rico, 13 percent from the Philippines, 7 percent from the mainland cane area, and 1 percent from other areas. The percentage of total receipts from each of the supply sources, except Cuba and Puerto Rico, was larger in 1954 than in 1949. Cuba's percentages decreased from 51 in 1949 to 40 percent in 1954 and Puerto Rico's from 19 to 16 percent. The West Coast refiner received all of his raw sugar from Hawaii. Southern refiners obtain most of theirs from the mainland cane mills during November through January, which is the period just after the sugarcane harvest in Louisiana, and from other areas, principally Cuba, during the remainder of the year. North Atlantic refiners receive theirs from all supply sources except from the mainland cane area.

Annual Trend

In recent years, and particularly so during the past three years, refiners have found it feasible to reduce the size of their inventories relative to sale volume, thereby lowering the cost of warehousing, of financing, and of other items incident to purchase and storage. This has occurred at the time that some industrial sugar users, principally through the growing use of liquid sugar, also have reduced inventories of refined sugar.

Conditions during the latter part of the 1949-1954 period were considerably different from the first part. Strikes in 1949 and the Korean conflict in 1950 and 1951 made for wider than usual swings in both daily deliveries of refined sugar and in refiners' stocks relative to deliveries. In 1952, fluctuations in deliveries from month to month began to diminish and deliveries themselves were depressed during the greater part of the year as consumers were using up excess sugar supplies acquired during the height of the Korean conflict. Monthly stocks relative to deliveries also varied less from their trend than during earlier years of the period and despite low average deliveries of refined sugar, refiners carried relative stocks smaller than was the 1949-1954 practice in all but one of the months of 1952. Relative stocks were kept about in line with increased consumer buying in 1953 and increased to about 3 percent above their trend in 1954 when daily deliveries declined about the same degree below their 1949-1954 trend.

During the second half of the 1949-1954 period, daily deliveries of refined sugar averaged 4.0 percent larger than during the first half (Table 1). On the other hand, refiners' month-end stocks during the second half of that period averaged 6.5 percent smaller than during the first half (Table 2). For the entire 6-year period, deliveries tended upward 0.9 percentage point annually as contrasted with 1.4 percentage point downward trend in average relative month-end inventories (figure 1). These trends highlight the over-all picture.

Naturally, deliveries and inventories fluctuated above and below the trend for individual years. However, for four of the six years, actual deliveries and relative inventories were within about 3 percent of the trend. Due to the Korean incident, deliveries rose to about 5 percent above the trend in 1950 and fell about an equal amount below the trend in 1951. The greatest departures in refiners' inventories began a year later, 1951, after the rush of consumer buying had passed, when stocks in relation to nearby demand rose to 10 percent above the trend; from this, they fell to about 14 percent below the trend in 1952.

## Monthly Trends

When considered on a monthly basis, changes in refiners' inventory practices were much more pronounced (Table 3, figure 2). There were sharp increases in receipts of raw sugar during the 5-month period May through September from the Pacific supplying areas. Receipts from the Philippines, May through September, increased from 373,000 tons in 1949 to 400,000 tons in 1951 and to 560,000 tons in 1954; those from Hawaii were 505,000 tons in 1950, 466,000 tons in 1951, and 527,000 tons in 1954. In relation to daily deliveries in the following month, refiners' month-end stocks tended to increase sharply during the spring and summer months, May through September, and in the winter or spring months either to decrease as they did in February, March, April, and December or to remain about constant as they did in January, October, and November.

In the early part of the 1949-1954 period, month-end inventories during the four summer months, June through September, tended to fall below the average of 22.9 days' requirements by 2.5 to 6 days. On the other hand, April was about 6 days and May about 1.5 days above average. Through the practice of increasing relative stocks from June through August more sharply than in May and by decreasing such stocks in April, the trend of the month-end

Table 3.-Cane sugar: Number of day refiners' month end raw and refined sugar stocks would last at following month's rate of refined sugar deliveries

| Month | Year 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | Average 1949-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of day stocks would last | | | | | | |
| January | 17.3 | 28.2 | 15.7 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 20.2 |
| February | 22.9 | 24.3 | 26.0 | 13.3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 19.4 |
| March | 30.5 | 30.4 | 23.8 | 17.1 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 24.3 |
| April | 33.3 | 29.5 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 27.0 | 28.4 | 27.4 |
| May | 29.2 | 25.9 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 25.0 |
| June | 24.6 | 15.0 | 28.7 | 21.1 | 23.2 | 27.3 | 23.3 |
| July | 17.8 | 12.7 | 32.2 | 18.4 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 21.2 |
| August | 15.8 | 14.1 | 31.4 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 22.9 | 21.0 |
| September | 13.2 | 26.4 | 28.1 | 19.4 | 25.5 | 22.9 | 22.6 |
| October | 17.9 | 32.3 | 25.6 | 19.6 | 24.3 | 21.0 | 23.5 |
| November | 22.6 | 25.8 | 25.1 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 23.4 |
| December | 31.5 | 21.7 | 25.3 | 18.8 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 23.3 |
| Average | 23.1 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 19.6 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.9 |

Table 4-Cane sugar: Departure from trend in the time refiners' month end stocks of raw and refined sugar would last at the rate of deliveries of refined sugar in the following month

| Month | Year 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of working days | | | | | |
| January | -3.1 | +7.9 | -4.6 | +1.3 | 0.0 | -1.6 |
| February | -1.5 | +1.9 | +5.6 | -5.1 | -1.5 | +0.6 |
| March | +0.1 | +1.8 | -3.1 | -8.0 | -1.5 | +0.8 |
| April | +4.6 | +1.3 | -4.2 | -4.2 | +0.5 | +2.4 |
| May | +4.8 | +1.3 | -5.3 | -4.4 | +0.6 | +2.9 |
| June | +4.2 | -6.6 | +6.0 | -2.8 | -1.9 | +1.0 |
| July | +0.4 | -6.2 | +11.8 | -3.6 | -0.4 | -2.1 |
| August | -1.1 | -4.4 | +11.2 | -1.6 | -2.0 | -2.2 |
| September | -6.0 | +5.9 | +6.2 | -3.9 | +0.9 | -3.2 |
| October | -5.8 | +8.7 | +2.1 | -3.8 | +1.0 | -2.2 |
| November | -1.1 | +2.2 | +1.7 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.8 |
| December | +4.8 | -3.7 | +1.3 | -3.8 | -0.3 | +1.6 |

## CANE SUGAR: Trend in the time refiners' month end stocks of raw and refined sugar would last at the rate of deliveries of refined sugar in the following month.

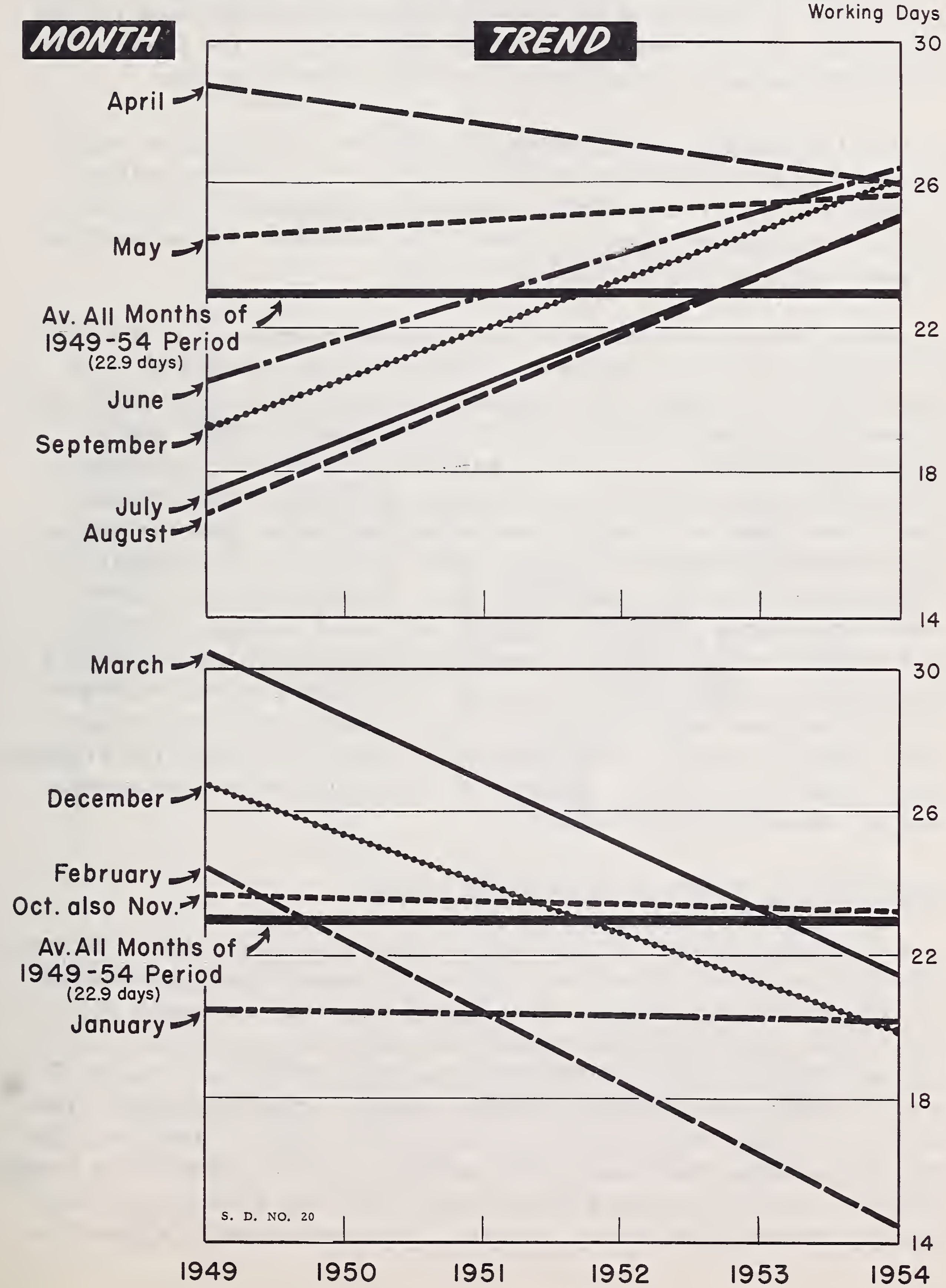



Figure 2

stocks in 1954 for the six months, April through September, ranged within a span from 2.1 to 3.4 days above the 6-year average. Thus, refiners tended to not only carry relative stocks of more uniform size, but incidentally to increase such stocks during the period when receipts from the Philippines were largest. It was during that six-month period from April through September when about 72 percent of the receipts from the Philippines for the entire year of 1954 were received by refiners; for the months May through September, 58 percent of the total was received.

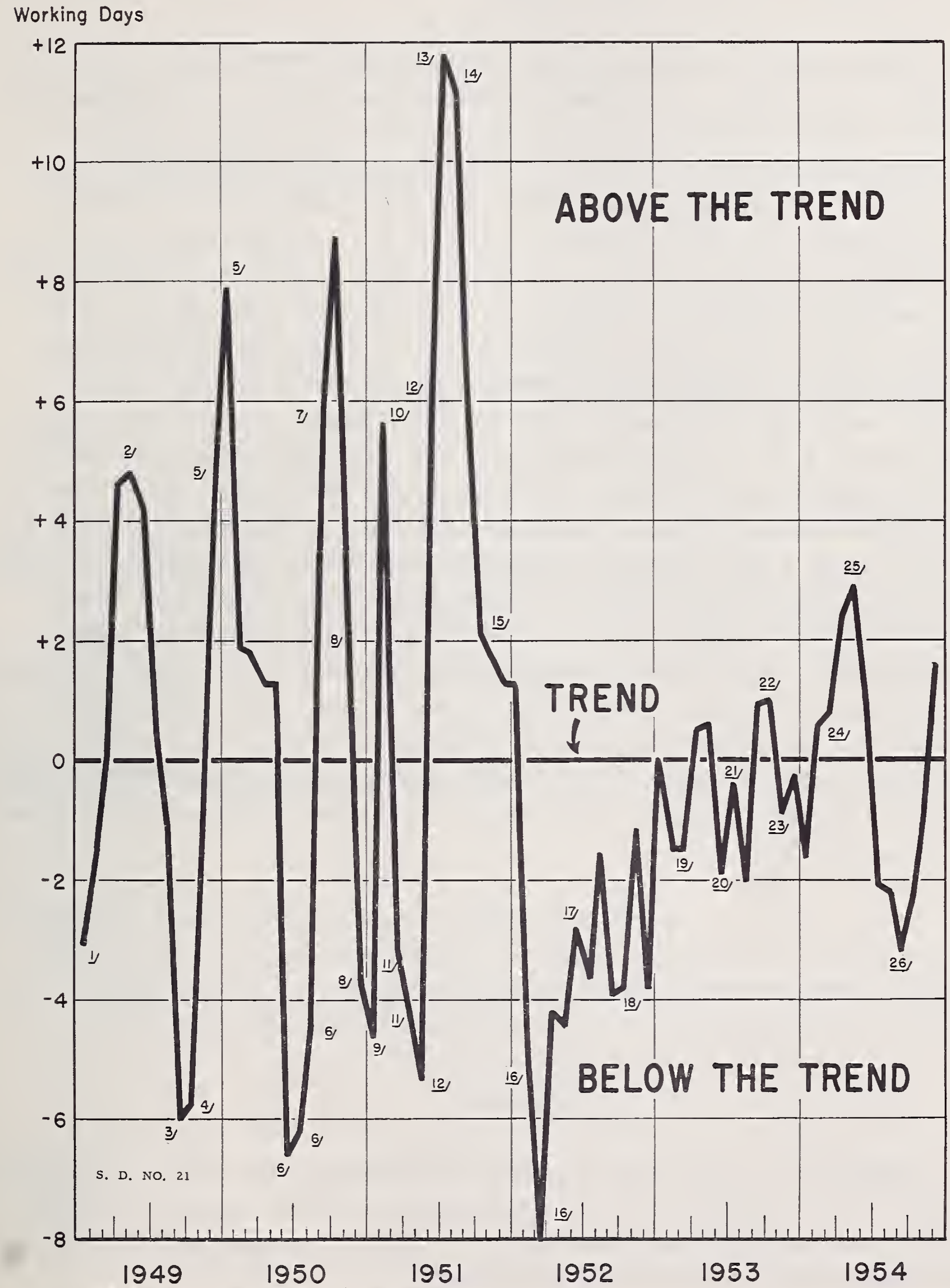
For the five months, May through September, Philippines sugar increased from 16 percent of all raw sugar receipts by refiners in 1949 to 22 percent in 1954. Annually, during the 1949-1954 period, Philippines sugar accounted for only about 13 percent of refiners' sugar receipts from all sources.

The sharp downward trends in relative stocks at the end of February and March (figure 2) were accompanied by increased daily sugar deliveries in March, beginning in 1952. Refiners announced wholesale price advances in March of each of the three years beginning with 1952. Increased receipts of mainland cane sugar in December were more than offset by decreased total receipts from other sources of supply and accounted for a downward trend in December monthly inventories from about a 27-day supply in 1949 to about a 20-day supply in 1954. October and November month-end stocks remained slightly above the average of 22.9 days' supply and the January month-end stock at from 2.5 to 2.8 days below the average. During the 1949-1954 period, receipts of mainland cane sugar averaged more than the receipts of any other supply source in December and closely approximated receipts from Cuba in November. Mainland cane sugar is refined exclusively in Southern refineries.

<u>Departures in Stocks from Monthly Trends</u>

As would be expected, month-end relative stocks varied much more widely from their respective trends than annual average relative stocks varied from theirs. Whereas the former averaged 3.2 days' departure from their trend, the latter averaged only 1.2 days and only in 1951 and 1952 did they depart by more than 0.7 day. In contrast, average monthly relative stocks departed from their respective trends from 1.3 days to 4.4 days. However, the departures from the trend in the monthly relative stocks were much smaller during the second half of the 1949-1954 period (2.1 days) than during the first half (4.3 days). This was equally applicable

**CANE SUGAR:** Departure from trend in the time refiners' month end stocks of raw and refined sugar would last at the rate of deliveries of refined sugar in the following month.




NOTE: Footnotes refer to discussion in the appendix

Figure 3

for each month of the two halves of the period, with one exception (March). In only two months of the second half of the 6-year period (February and March 1952) were departures greater than 4.5 days (Table 4 and figure 3). In the first half, departures in 17 of the 36 months exceeded that figure.

The much greater departures from trend in the first half of the 1949-1954 period than in the second half appear to be explained by the Korean conflict and its aftermath, and by the more difficult problems encountered by refiners in attempting to anticipate the wider swings in current and nearby customer demands. Nevertheless, throughout the entire period, departures from trend were associated with unusual swings in deliveries of refined sugar which usually reflected changes in sugar prices or labor strikes. In 25 of the 36 months from 1949 through 1951, if relative stocks were above their trend, daily deliveries for the current month were below their average for the month, or vice versa. This was also the case in 23 of the 36 months from 1952 through 1954. All of the six peak departures above the trend in relative stocks--May 1949, January and October 1950, February and July 1951, and May 1954--were associated with current refined sugar deliveries below average for the month, and four of the five greatest departures below the trend--June 1950, May 1951, March 1952, and September 1954--were associated with current refined sugar deliveries above average for the month. The exception, September 1949, was concurrent with closing of the large California refinery because of a strike. In addition, each of the major peaks and valleys during the 1949-1954 period was approximately concurrent with either strikes or changes in refined sugar prices.

Some of the incidents associated with or coincidental to the departures from trend in monthly relative stocks during the 1949-1954 period are outlined in the appendix which follows. The footnote references in the appendix relate to those shown in figure 3.

## APPENDIX

1/ Preceded by a late 1948 East Coast stevedores' strike, refiners' stocks were depleted at the beginning of 1949. Movement of Cuban new crop sugar was slow to start. A tight spot sugar situation developed in January 1949.

2/ In April 1949, the threatened stevedores' strike in Hawaii accelerated receipts from that source. Stevedores in Hawaii struck May 1, 1949.

3/ Deliveries of refined sugar in August 1949 were 13 percent above average for the month. Receipts from Hawaii were negligible. Price of raw sugar edged upward and refined sugar price advanced from 7.85 cents in August to 8.05 cents in October.

4/ Hawaiian stevedores' strike settled and longshoremen returned to work October 24, 1949.

5/ Receipts from Hawaii in December (241,000 tons) more than double the average for that month during the 1949-1954 period.

6/ Unexpected rush in trade and consumer buying of sugar caused by war scare in July 1950. Refiners' stocks depleted. Raw sugar price at New York rose from an average of 5.53 cents in April to 6.25 cents in August 1950. World raw sugar price f.a.s. Cuba was above the c.i.f. New York price from August through October. Wholesale refined sugar price rose from an average of 7.70 cents in June to 8.25 cents in September, where it remained through December. The U.S. Department of Agriculture arranged to buy raw sugar from Cuba and sell it to refiners August 14. United States total sugar quotas were increased from 7,500,000 tons initially, at the beginning of the year, to 7,850,000 tons on July 13 and to 8,700,000 tons on August 23.

7/ Consumer scare buying began to subside temporarily in October 1950.

8/ December 1950 daily deliveries of refined sugar highest of any December during the 1949-1954 period.

9/ The Office of Price Stabilization issued general price ceilings on many commodities January 26, 1951. The New York Sugar Exchange suspended trading pending clarification of price ceiling regulations January 29, 1951, but later authorized renewal of trading January 30, 1951, with individual buyers and sellers responsible for compliance with any OPS price ceilings.

10/ OPS exempted all dry and liquid sugar from price control in view of effective operation of Sugar Act, February 11, 1951.

11/ World raw sugar price again rises above the United States price.

12/ United States raw sugar price rose beginning mid-April 1951. Wholesale refined sugar price rose from 8.25 cents in April to 8.74 cents in July. Cuban dock strike tied up sugar shipments June 8 through 14.

13/ July 10 Korean cease-fire talks began.

14/ Korean cease-fire talks temporarily suspended July 11, August 4, and August 23, 1951, on charges of truce violations.

15/ California refinery strike bound September 1 through October 15, 1951. World raw sugar price in Cuba returns to a level below the New York price in October 1951.

16/ Puerto Rican dock strike prevents sugar movement from Puerto Rico January 20 through February 14, 1952. Daily refined sugar deliveries substantially above average for the month in February and March. Both raw and refined sugar prices began to rise in March.

17/ West Coast seamen's strike against American Flag vessels halts movement of sugar to United States West Coast May 26 through July 28, 1952. Raw sugar price rose from 6.16 cents in March to 6.48 cents in July and refined price from 8.38 cents to 8.80 cents.

18/ Fifteen months' truce talks recessed indefinitely. Korean fighting intensified November 8, 1952. Refined sugar price remained at 8.80 cents through November and decreased to 8.71 cents in December.

19/ Tugboat strike interfered with discharge of sugar cargoes at New York and Philadelphia February 1 through 10, 1953. January and February refined sugar deliveries were above their averages for the month.

20/ A Louisiana refinery closed by strike March 31 through June 28, 1953.

21/ Fighting stopped in Korea July 27, 1953.

22/ Strike of longshoremen at all North Atlantic ports averted for the time being in early October 1953 by eighty-day injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act. Deliveries of refined sugar above their monthly averages from September through December.

23/ Continued uncertainty concerning possible East Coast dock strike after December 24.

24/ Deliveries of refined sugar were below monthly averages from April through August. Longshoremen's strike at New York, March 5 through April 2, 1954, prevented discharge of raw sugar cargoes and held up refinery operations.

25/ Refined sugar deliveries below their 1949-1954 averages for the month, April through August, of 24,600 tons, by 1,500 tons per working day.

26/ Philadelphia dock strike prevented discharge of raw sugar cargoes and disrupted refining operations October 29 through November 12, 1954. Refined sugar deliveries above their 1949-1954 averages for the month, September through November, of 21,100 tons, by 1,400 tons per working day.

## SUGAR ACT OF 1948 - ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

| Date announced | Administrative action |
|---|---|
| August 23, 1955 | Certification by Department required before entry of direct-consumption sugar from Cuba. Effective period of required certification is from close of business August 24, 1955, until January 1, 1956. This action was necessary because more than 80 percent of the 1955 quota for such sugar from Cuba has already been filled. |
| August 25, 1955 | Certification by Department required before entry of any sugar from the Republic of the Philippines. Effective period of certification is from close of business August 26, 1955, until January 1, 1956. This action was necessary because more than 80 percent of 1955 quota for sugar from the Philippines has already been filled. |
| August 30, 1955 | Announcement of date for contination of Hearing on Prices for 1955 Crop Louisiana Sugarcane. Hearing on this subject began initially on July 29, 1955, and the continuation, at the request of the Louisiana grower-processors committee will begin at 10:00 a.m., September 7, 1955, in the |

| Date announced | Administrative action (cont'd) |
|---|---|
| August 30, 1955 | Agricultural Building Auditorium, Thibodaux, Louisiana. |
| September 19, 1955 | Allotment of mainland cane sugar quota, 1955. This replaces preliminary allotments announced December 27, 1954. |
| September 20, 1955 | Announcement of public hearings on wage rates and prices for the applicable calendar or crop year 1956 for Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands sugarcane areas. Hearing at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the Conference Room of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, Legana Building, will begin at 9:30 a.m., October 6, 1955, and at Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, in the District Court Room, beginning at 9:30 a.m., October 11, 1955. |
| September 21, 1955 | Restriction of marketings of the 1955-56 sugarcane crop from farms in Puerto Rico. This determination establishes proportionate shares designed to enable the area to attain a production which, together with the carryover on January 1, 1956, will enable Puerto Rico to meet its quotas in 1956 and provide a normal carryover at the endof that year. |
| September 22, 1955 | Announcement of public hearing to develop a basis for allotment of the 1956 sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. Hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m., October 5, 1955, in the Caribbean Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, Santurce, Puerto Rico. |
| September 22, 1955 | National total of 850,000 acres for 1956 crop of sugar beets allocated to sugar beet producing States. This is same total allocation as for 1955 crop. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees are authorized to establish individual farm proportionate shares from State allocations under specified general standards and procedures similar to those effective for the 1955 crop. |

## STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on July deliveries of sugar for United States consumption 858,000 short tons, raw value, as compared with previously published preliminary total for that month of 843,000 tons. August deliveries of sugar for United States consumption, 880,000 tons (preliminary), up 11.0 percent from August 1954 and 2.6 percent from July 1955. Deliveries for first eight months of 1955, 5,702,000 tons, up 4.0 percent from corresponding period of 1954; beet processors' total deliveries up 210,000 tons, 18.6 percent; and importers' total deliveries up 42,000 tons, 9.6 percent. Refiners' total deliveries January-August 1955 about same as in corresponding period of 1954; mainland cane mills' deliveries down 19,000 tons, 28.8 percent.

2. Primary distributors' stocks August 31, 995,000 tons (preliminary), 113,000 tons smaller than a year earlier and 96,000 tons smaller than a month earlier. Beet processors' stocks, 351,000 tons, down 69,000 tons from a year ago and 154,000 tons from a month ago. Refiners, 575,000 tons, about same as year ago and up 92,000 tons from previous month. Importers' stocks, 37,000 tons less than half their stocks a year ago and down 29,000 tons from July 31, 1955. Mainland cane mills' stocks, 32,000 tons (estimated), up 11,000 tons from last year, but down 5,000 tons from last month.

3. Charges to quotas, January through August totals, up 74,000 tons from last year. Domestic beet sugar marketings up 208,000 tons from a year ago, leaving only 463,000 tons of the 1955 beet quota to be filled after August 31. Last year, about 675,000 tons of beet sugar was marketed after August 31. Charges to quota from Puerto Rico January-August 1955 up 108,000 tons; from Philippines up 70,000 tons; marketings of mainland

cane sugar up 69,000 tons; "full duty" countries up 11,000 tons; and Virgin Islands up 4,000 tons. Charges to quota from Cuba and Hawaii were down 363,000 and 33,000 tons, respectively.

4. Sugar receipts by most regions in July 1955 were in excess of July 1954; North Central region, 44.9 percent; Western region, 8.0 percent; and Middle Atlantic region, 6.8 percent. Deliveries to the South and to New England declined by 4.7 and 1.0 percent, respectively. Compared with June 1955 deliveries, July deliveries to the West were up 29.1 percent; North Central, 7.0 percent; and South, 1.4 percent; while deliveries to New England and to the Middle Atlantic region were down 11.8 and 8.8 percent, respectively. The 44.9 percent increase in sugar deliveries to the North Central region in July 1955 over a year earlier may partially be explained by notices of fringe price increases made early in July. These announcements of withdrawals of price concessions appear to have stimulated sales before changes became effective.

5. All identifiable types of buyers, except the group for canned, bottled, and frozen foods and preserves received more sugar during the second quarter of 1955 than during the second quarter of 1954. Sugar shipments to hotels, restaurants, and institutions increased 49.6 percent. Increases to the others ranged from 1.9 to 15.5 percent. The decrease in deliveries to the group of canned, bottled, and frozen foods and preserves was 2.2 percent. Shipments to the unidentifiable groups of multiple and all other food uses, and to the "all other . . ." decreased 5.7 and 19.8 percent, respectively. Sales of unmixed corn sirup were 5.1 percent larger during the second quarter of 1955 than during the same quarter of 1954 and sales of dextrose 0.8 percent larger.

Table 5.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-July 1955 and 1954

| | 1955 | 1954 |
|---|---|---|
| | (short tons, raw value) | |
| Continental United States | | |
| Refiners' raw | 621 | 673 |
| Refiners' refined | 3,279,697 | 3,309,197 |
| Beet processors | 1,120,480 | 971,567 |
| Importers' direct-consumption | 407,871 | 363,079 |
| Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption | 42,051 | 63,433 |
| Total | 4,850,720 | 4,707,949 |
| Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc. | 28,805 | 18,361 |
| For continental consumption * | 4,821,915 | 4,689,588 |
| Puerto Rico | 51,222 | 51,792 |
| Hawaii | 26,953 | 24,338 |

* Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 6.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 31, 1955 and 1954

| | 1955 | 1954 |
|---|---|---|
| | (short tons, raw value) | |
| Refiners' raw | 268,501 | 288,500 |
| Refiners' refined | 214,128 | 297,117 |
| Beet processors | 505,439 | 478,235 |
| Importers' direct-consumption | 66,471 | 112,891 |
| Mainland cane mills | 36,799 | 37,473 |
| Total | 1,091,338 | 1,214,216 |

Table 7.-Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings January-July, 1955 *

| | (short tons, raw value) |
|---|---|
| Stocks, January 1, 1955 | 249,667 |
| Receipts | 3,362,068 |
| Meltings | 3,342,613 |
| Deliveries for direct consumption | 621 |
| Stocks, July 31, 1955 | 268,501 |

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-74 from cane refiners.
* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 11.

Table 8-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-July 1955

| | Cane sugar | Beet sugar |
|---|---|---|
| | (short tons, raw value) | |
| Stocks, January 1, 1955 | 189,212 | 1,305,719 |
| Production | 3,304,613 | 320,200 |
| Deliveries | 3,279,697 | 1,120,480 |
| Stocks, July 31, 1955 | 214,128 | 505,439 |

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 9-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-July 1955 1/

| | (short tons, raw value) |
|---|---|
| Stocks, January 1, 1955 | 23,310 |
| Receipts | 451,032 |
| Deliveries | 407,871 |
| Stocks, July 31, 1955 | 66,471 |

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 11.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 10-Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January-July 1955

| | (short tons, raw value) | |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks, January 1, 1955 | | 162,601 |
| Production | | 96,745 |
| Deliveries: | | |
| For further processing | 180,496 | |
| For direct consumption | 42,051 | |
| Total | | 222,547 |
| Stocks, July 31, 1955 | | 36,799 |

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 11-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply January-July 1955

| Source of supply | Refiners (raw sugar) | Importers (DC sugar) |
|---|---|---|
| | (short tons, raw value) | |
| Cuba | 1,463,839 | 289,998 |
| Hawaii | 448,124 | 20,217 |
| Mainland cane area | 187,133 | - |
| Philippines, Republic of the | 698,675 | 3,376 |
| Puerto Rico | 521,965 | 97,382 |
| Virgin Islands | 6,056 | - |
| Other countries | 34,810 | 40,059 |
| Not identifiable | 1,466 | - |
| Total | 3,362,068 | 451,032 |

Table 12-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, August and January-August, 1955 and 1954

| | 1955 1/ | | 1954 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August | Jan-Aug. | August | Jan.-Aug. |
| | (short tons, raw value) | | | |
| Refiners | 590,114 | 3,870,432 | 562,742 | 3,872,612 |
| Beet processors | 216,798 | 1,337,278 | 154,939 | 1,126,506 |
| Importers | 70,013 | 477,884 | 73,170 | 436,249 |
| Mainland sugarcane mills | 4,498 | 46,549 | 2,473 | 65,906 |
| Total | 881,423 | 5,732,143 | 793,324 | 5,501,273 |
| Deliveries for export, livestock feed etc. | 1,233 | 30,038 | 402 | 18,763 |
| For continental consumption 2/ | 880,190 | 5,702,105 | 792,922 | 5,482,510 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 13-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States August 31,1955 and August 31, 1954

| | 1955 1/ | 1954 |
|---|---|---|
| | (short tons, raw value) | |
| Refiners' raw | 351,980 | 316,444 |
| Refiners' refined | 222,977 | 253,695 |
| Beet processors | 351,298 | 419,993 |
| Importers | 36,706 | 96,895 |
| Mainland sugarcane mills | 32,000 2/ | 21,139 |
| Total | 994,961 | 1,108,166 |

1/ Preliminary
2/ Not available; estimated

Table 14.-Status of 1955 sugar quotas as of August 31, 1955

| Areas | Quota | Credit for draw-back of duty | Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/: Total | Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/: Direct consump-tion from offshore areas 2/ | Unfilled balance: Total | Unfilled balance: Within direct consump-tion limits for offshore areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons, raw value | | | | | |
| Domestic beet | 1,800,000 | | 1,336,378 3/ | | 463,622 | |
| Mainland cane | 500,000 | | 322,345 3/ | | 177,655 | |
| Hawaii | 1,052,000 | | 635,149 | 22,230 | 416,851 | 7,386 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,080,000 | | 796,763 | 117,389 | 283,237 | 8,644 |
| Virgin Islands | 12,000 | | 8,075 | | 3,925 | |
| Republic of the Philippines | 977,000 | | 937,431 | 6,877 | 39,569 | 39,569 |
| Cuba | 2,763,840 | 1,598 | 1,962,331 | 319,477 | 803,107 | 55,637 |
| Other foreign countries (See below) | 115,160 | 308 | 90,046 | 39,154 | 25,422 | 38 |
| Total | 8,300,000 | 1,906 | 6,088,518 | 505,127 | 2,213,388 | 111,733 |
| | | | | | | |
| Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 28,598 | 74 | 28,239 | 8,363 | 433 ) | |
| El Salvador | 4,285 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,285 ) | |
| Haiti | 2,767 | 53 | 2,237 | 0 | 583 ) | |
| Mexico | 11,857 | 21 | 11,857 | 9,725 | 21 ) | 38 |
| Nicaragua | 8,105 | 0 | 7,814 | 7,814 | 291 ) | |
| Peru | 53,790 | 160 | 34,142 | 7,495 | 19,808 ) | |
| Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations) | 5,758 | 0 | 5,757 4/ | 5,757 | 1 5/) | |
| Total | 115,160 | 308 | 90,046 | 39,154 | 25,422 | 38 |

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

| | Quota | Charge to quota | Unfilled balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content) | | |
| Cuba | 7,970,558 | 7,970,558 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 830,894 | 4,127 | 826,767 |
| British West Indies | 300,000 | 0 | 300,000 |

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar reported as marketed through August 31, 1955; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and Cuba entered through August 31, 1955 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by September 12, 1955; and (c) all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries," and direct consumption sugar from Hawaii and Cuba entered or certified for entry as of August 31, 1955.

2/ Cuba, 15,116; Philippines, 146; Puerto Rico, 112; Total, 15,374.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1152; Costa Rica, 1055; Denmark, 1112; Hong Kong, 11; Netherlands, 1152; Panama, 1046; total 5757. The above countries entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 10 tons from Canada; 9 tons from Colombia and 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Canada, 1062; China (Formosa), 1232; Colombia, 2584; Costa Rica, 1099; Denmark, 42; Hong Kong, 48; Netherlands, 895; total 6962.

6/ 13,802 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Sec. 212.

Table 15.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty January - August 1955 and 1954

(short tons, raw value and percentages)

| Area | 1955 1/ Tons | 1954 2/ Tons | Increase Tons | Increase Percent | Decrease Tons | Decrease Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic beet | 1,336,378 3/ | 1,128,308 | 208,070 | 18.4 | | |
| Mainland cane | 322,345 3/ | 253,421 4/ | 68,924 | 27.2 | | |
| Hawaii | 635,149 | 668,115 | | | 32,966 | 4.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 796,763 | 689,072 | 107,691 | 15.6 | | |
| Virgin Islands | 8,075 | 4,297 | 3,778 | 87.9 | | |
| Republic of the Philippines | 937,431 | 866,958 | 70,473 | 8.1 | | |
| Cuba | 1,962,331 | 2,325,679 | | | 363,348 | 15.6 |
| Other foreign countries (see below) | 90,046 | 78,868 | 11,178 | 14.2 | | |
| Total | 6,088,518 | 6,014,718 | 73,800 | 1.2 | | |
| Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 28,239 | 25,023 | | | | |
| El Salvador | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Haiti | 2,237 | 2,682 | | | | |
| Mexico | 11,857 | 11,562 | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 7,814 | 7,824 | | | | |
| Peru | 34,142 | 26,216 | | | | |
| Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations) | 5,757 | 5,561 | | | | |
| Total | 90,046 | 78,868 | | | | |

LIQUID SUGAR

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

| | 1955 | 1954 |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba | 7,970,558 | 7,948,388 |
| Dominican Republic | 4,127 | 830,894 |
| British West Indies | 0 | 0 |

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane Sugar reported as marketed through August 31, 1955; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and Cuba entered through August 31, 1955 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by September 12, 1955; and (c) all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and "other foreign countries," and direct consumption sugar from Hawaii and Cuba entered or certified for entry as of August 31, 1955.

2/ Charges to quota made upon marketings, entry, or certification for entry.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Revised.

Table 16.-Status of 1955 Sugar quotas as of September 12, 1955

| Areas | Quota | Credit for draw-back of duty | Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/ Total | Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/ Direct consump-tion from offshore areas 2/ | Unfilled balance Total | Unfilled balance Within dir-ect consump-tion limits for offshore areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons, raw value | | | | | |
| Domestic beet | 1,800,000 | | 1,444,378 3/ | | 355,622 | |
| Mainland cane | 500,000 | | 324,845 3/ | | 175,155 | |
| Hawaii | 1,052,000 | | 636,048 | 23,129 | 415,952 | 6,487 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,080,000 | | 830,656 | 122,867 | 249,344 | 3,166 |
| Virgin Islands | 12,000 | | 8,075 | | 3,925 | |
| Republic of the Philippines | 977,000 | | 962,367 | 7,207 | 14,633 | 14,633 |
| Cuba | 2,763,840 | 2,607 | 1,997,748 | 335,826 | 768,699 | 39,474 |
| Other foreign countries (See below) | 115,160 | 354 | 101,300 | 39,154 | 14,214 | 38 |
| Total | 8,300,000 | 2,961 | 6,305,417 | 528.183 | 1.997,544 | 63.798 |

| Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines | Quota | Credit for draw-back of duty | Total | Direct consumption from offshore areas | Total | Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominican Republic | 28,598 | 120 | 28,239 | 8,363 | 479 | |
| El Salvador | 4,285 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,285 | |
| Haiti | 2,767 | 53 | 2,796 | 0 | 24 | |
| Mexico | 11,857 | 21 | 11,857 | 9,725 | 21 | 38 |
| Nicaragua | 8,105 | 0 | 7,814 | 7,814 | 291 | |
| Peru | 53,790 | 160 | 44,837 | 7,495 | 9,359 | |
| Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations) | 5,758 | 0 | 5,757 4/ | 5,757 | 1 5/ | |
| Total | 115,160 | 354 | 101,300 | 39,154 | 14,460 | 38 |

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

| | Quota | Total | Unfilled balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content) | | |
| Cuba | 7,970,558 | 7,970,558 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 830,894 | 4,127 | 826,767 |
| British West Indies | 300,000 | 0 | 300,000 |

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar reported as marketed through August 31 and estimated marketings between September 1-12, 1955; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and Cuba entered through September 12, 1955, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by September 12,1955; and (c) all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" and direct consumption sugar from Hawaii and Cuba entered or certified for entry as of September 12, 1955.

2/ Cuba, 15,442; Philippines, 149; Puerto Rico, 112; Total 15,703.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1152; Costa Rica, 1055; Denmark, 1112; Hong Kong, 11; Netherlands, 1152; Panama, 1046; total 5757. The above countries entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 10 tons from Canada; 9 tons from Colombia and 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Canada, 1062; China (Formosa), 1232; Colombia, 2584; Costa Rica, 1099; Denmark, 42; Hong Kong, 48; Netherlands, 895; total 6962.

6/ 13,802 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Sec. 212.

Table 17.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, July, 1955

| State | Cane sugar refiners | Beet sugar processors | Importers of direct-consumption sugar | Mainland cane sugar mills | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100-pound bags, refined equivalent | | | | |
| New England | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 112,048 | | 4,240 | | 116,288 |
| Maine | 73,676 | | 200 | | 73,876 |
| Massachusetts | 346,247 | | 13,091 | | 359,338 |
| New Hampshire | 34,726 | | 1,000 | | 35,726 |
| Rhode Island | 42,564 | | 2,640 | | 45,204 |
| Vermont | 25,151 | | 11,000 | | 36,151 |
| Total | 634,412 | | 32,171 | | 666,583 |
| Mid-Atlantic | | | | | |
| New Jersey | 524,027 | | 103,706 | | 627,733 |
| New York | 1,438,831 | | 149,930 | | 1,588,761 |
| Pennsylvania | 846,286 | | 222,062 | 28 | 1,068,376 |
| Total | 2,809,144 | | 475,698 | 28 | 3,284,870 |
| North Central | | | | | |
| Illinois | 698,302 | 758,791 | | 67,984 | 1,525,077 |
| Indiana | 286,200 | 90,148 | 17,153 | 1 | 393,502 |
| Iowa | 56,181 | 169,632 | | | 225,813 |
| Kansas | 50,046 | 129,223 | | | 179,269 |
| Michigan | 389,604 | 255,052 | 30,300 | 1,600 | 676,556 |
| Minnesota | 48,261 | 323,220 | | | 371,481 |
| Missouri | 224,206 | 176,059 | | 1 | 400,266 |
| Nebraska | 17,670 | 203,493 | | | 221,163 |
| North Dakota | 675 | 48,802 | | | 49,477 |
| Ohio | 647,962 | 15,852 | 58,913 | 2 | 722,729 |
| South Dakota | 1,010 | 39,904 | | | 40,914 |
| Wisconsin | 165,954 | 180,844 | | 1 | 346,797 |
| Total | 2,586,071 | 2,391,020 | 106,366 | 69,587 | 5,153,044 |
| Southern | | | | | |
| Alabama | 225,496 | | | 3 | 225,499 |
| Arkansas | 134,267 | 5,400 | | | 139,667 |
| Delaware | 15,531 | | | | 15,531 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 45,712 | | 5,050 | | 50,762 |
| Florida | 97,798 | | 139,635 | 1,451 | 238,884 |
| Georgia | 288,499 | | 116,673 | | 405,172 |
| Kentucky | 259,719 | | 14,381 | | 274,100 |
| Louisiana | 376,423 | | | 6,464 | 382,887 |
| Maryland | 304,067 | | 88,399 | | 392,466 |
| Mississippi | 168,924 | | | 690 | 169,614 |
| North Carolina | 271,582 | | 112,040 | | 383,622 |
| Oklahoma | 97,785 | 47,113 | | 500 | 145,398 |
| South Carolina | 150,183 | | 18,646 | | 168,829 |
| Tennessee | 366,893 | | 3,295 | | 370,188 |
| Texas | 547,331 | 88,085 | 43,608 | | 679,024 |
| Virginia | 211,249 | | 96,794 | | 308,043 |
| West Virginia | 105,654 | | 12,323 | | 117,977 |
| Total | 3,667,113 | 140,598 | 650,844 | 9,108 | 4,467,663 |
| Western | | | | | |
| Arizona | 21,005 | 28,244 | | | 49,249 |
| California | 362,531 | 1,187,245 | 61,105 | | 1,610,881 |
| Colorado | 6,575 | 101,909 | | | 108,484 |
| Idaho | 8,084 | 37,378 | | | 45,462 |
| Montana | 5 | 41,411 | | | 41,416 |
| Nevada | 5,928 | 7,965 | | | 13,893 |
| New Mexico | 8,293 | 18,648 | | | 26,941 |
| Oregon | 29,101 | 222,525 | 46,238 | | 297,864 |
| Utah | 3,503 | 55,592 | | | 59,095 |
| Washington | 55,753 | 223,112 | 45,733 | | 324,598 |
| Wyoming | 547 | 15,512 | | | 16,059 |
| Total | 501,325 | 1,939,541 | 153,076 | | 2,593,942 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 10,198,065 | 4,471,159 | 1,418,155 | 78,723 | 16,166,102 |

Table 18.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, second quarter 1955 1/

UNITED STATES

| Product or business of buyer | Beet | Cane | Imported D.C. | Liquid 2/ | Total sugar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100-pound bag refined | | | | |
| Bakery, cereal and allied products | 1,703,368 | 2,324,625 | 260,003 | 279,001 | 4,566,997 |
| Confectionery and related products | 685,041 | 1,175,842 | 626,863 | 573,427 | 3,061,173 |
| Ice cream and dairy products | 373,398 | 430,690 | 126,042 | 769,065 | 1,699,195 |
| Beverages | 763,161 | 1,988,072 | 923,005 | 1,782,292 | 5,456,530 |
| Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies and preserves | 1,131,550 | 651,436 | 499,685 | 507,852 | 2,790,523 |
| Multiple and all other food uses | 256,330 | 756,350 | 27,814 | 330,145 | 1,370,639 |
| Non-food products | 1,490 | 159,394 | 85,986 | 25,934 | 272,804 |
| Hotels, restaurants, institutions | 10,984 | 147,928 | 5,665 | 9,773 | 174,350 |
| Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers | 2,674,893 | 10,216,586 | 1,020,838 | 28,136 | 13,940,453 |
| Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets | 901,833 | 4,679,219 | 79,963 | 20,782 | 5,681,797 |
| All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies | 70,217 | 261,153 | 3,322 | 522 | 335,214 |
| TOTAL DELIVERIES | 8,572,265 | 22,791,295 | 3,659,186 | 4,326,929 | 39,349,675 |
| Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 100 lbs.) | 2,028,182 | 11,552,427 | 45,400 | | 13,626,009 |

1/ Represents approximately 97 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

2/ Refined equivalent.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 19.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1955 and percentage change from second quarter 1954

| Product or business of buyer | United States | New England | Middle Atlantic | North Central | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100-pound bag equivalent | | | | | |
| Bakery, cereal and allied products | 4,566,997 | 157,998 | 1,317,936 | 1,678,811 | 832,836 | 579,416 |
| Confectionery and related products | 3,061,173 | 294,660 | 1,494,944 | 817,073 | 257,618 | 196,878 |
| Ice cream and dairy products | 1,699,195 | 105,304 | 474,724 | 548,386 | 347,438 | 223,343 |
| Beverages | 5,456,530 | 200,926 | 1,335,403 | 1,101,486 | 2,355,620 | 463,095 |
| Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc. | 2,790,523 | 102,588 | 612,452 | 686,259 | 434,453 | 954,771 |
| Multiple and all other food uses | 1,370,639 | 40,821 | 659,383 | 344,888 | 132,250 | 193,297 |
| Non-food products | 272,804 | 2,982 | 83,590 | 46,260 | 139,890 | 82 |
| Hotels, restaurants, institutions | 174,350 | 23,190 | 58,662 | 16,689 | 19,938 | 55,871 |
| Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers | 13,940,453 | 715,189 | 1,989,587 | 4,675,198 | 4,936,002 | 1,624,477 |
| Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets | 5,681,797 | 390,780 | 1,296,371 | 1,625,876 | 1,719,613 | 649,157 |
| All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies | 335,214 | 17,952 | 92,038 | 30,611 | 118,126 | 76,487 |
| TOTAL DELIVERIES | 39,349,675 | 2,052,390 | 9,415,090 | 11,571,537 | 11,293,784 | 5,016,874 |
| | Percentage change from second quarter 1954 | | | | | |
| Bakery, cereal and allied products | +15.1 | +24.2 | +13.8 | +18.6 | +10.5 | +13.2 |
| Confectionery and related products | + 9.4 | -5.1 | +15.3 | + 0.7 | +22.5 | +16.9 |
| Ice cream and dairy products | + 1.9 | +14.8 | + 8.6 | - 5.3 | + 1.1 | + 3.3 |
| Beverages | +15.5 | +22.1 | +13.6 | +10.0 | +16.2 | +30.5 |
| Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc. | - 2.2 | + 7.1 | + 6.1 | -10.2 | - 6.3 | + 0.2 |
| Multiple and all other food uses | - 5.7 | -22.2 | +11.2 | - 38.6 | +80.6 | +11.8 |
| Non-food products | + 4.8 | +17.5 | +31.9 | +26.9 | -11.0 | -90.7 |
| Hotels, restaurants, institutions | +49.6 | +32.1 | - 2.1 | +39.0 | +28.4 | +386.5 |
| Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers | + 3.4 | +24.2 | +13.0 | - 5.0 | + 8.1 | - 1.6 |
| Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets | + 8.0 | +14.0 | +20.7 | + 4.2 | +10.6 | -10.7 |
| All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies | -19.8 | +66.3 | +40.7 | -41.5 | + 10.8 | -58.2 |
| Total | + 6.4 | +14.5 | +14.0 | - 1.2 | + 9.9 | + 1.3 |

Table 20.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 100 lbs.) second quarter 1955

| Area | Cane sugar | Beet sugar | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (hundredweight refined) | | |
| United States | 11,597,827 | 2,028,182 | 13,626,009 |
| New England | 758,749 | 0 | 758,749 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,470,647 | 0 | 2,470,647 |
| North Central and West, combined* | 3,969,945 | 1,976,084 | 5,946,029 |
| South | 4,398,486 | 52,098 | 4,450,584 |

*Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 4,284,501; West, 1,661,528.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to the Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 21.-Corn sirup (unmixed) sales by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter, 1955

| UNITED STATES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product or business of buyer | | Second quarter 1955 | | Change from 2nd quarter 1954 |
| | | (cwt.) | | (percent) |
| Bakery and allied products, cereal and cereal products | | 336,304 | | +6.9 |
| Confectionery and related products | | 1,674,146 | | +3.6 |
| Ice cream and dairy products | | 217,112 | | +34.1 |
| Brewery and brewery supply houses | 114,113 | | +28.8 | |
| Soft drinks | 5,495 | | -11.3 | |
| Total beverages | | 119,608 | | +26.2 |
| Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc. | | 382,630 | | +15.0 |
| Blended sirups | 650,390 | | - 7.6 | |
| Miscellaneous food products | 149,832 | | - 2.0 | |
| Total multiple and all other products | | 800,222 | | - 6.6 |
| Non-food products | | 123,482 | | +22.5 |
| Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers | | 25,390 | | +13.8 |
| TOTAL DOMESTIC SALES | | 3,678,894 | | + 5.1 |
| TOTAL DOMESTIC SALES, DRY BASIS* | | 2,954,152 | | |

*Based on 43° sirup with average solids content of 80.3 percent.
Source: Corn refiners' reports to Price Waterhouse.

Table 22.-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1955 and percentage change from second quarter 1954

| Product or business of buyer | United States | New England | Middle Atlantic | North Central | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100-pound bag equivalent | | | | | |
| Bakery, cereal and allied products | 941,950 | 33,026 | 196,756 | 369,538 | 210,294 | 132,336 |
| Confectionery and related products | 93,912 | 5,073 | 46,949 | 28,537 | 6,970 | 6,383 |
| Ice cream & dairy products | 75,385 | 3,637 | 14,660 | 26,366 | 23,302 | 7,420 |
| Beverages | 107,972 | 5,743 | 27,228 | 44,087 | 17,971 | 12,943 |
| Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc. | 80,081 | 1,072 | 20,664 | 20,205 | 24,476 | 13,664 |
| Multiple and all other food uses | 148,342 | 8,278 | 38,010 | 69,397 | 22,179 | 10,478 |
| Non-food products | 142,910 | 7,543 | 26,593 | 34,520 | 72,026 | 2,228 |
| Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets | 41,685 | 1,494 | 4,065 | 18,536 | 9,264 | 8,326 |
| All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies | 32,095 | 922 | 6,113 | 18,488 | 4,006 | 2,566 |
| TOTAL SALES | 1,664,332 | 66,788 | 381,038 | 629,674 | 390,488 | 196,344 |
| | Percentage change from second quarter 1954 | | | | | |
| Bakery, cereal and allied products | +2.5 | +4.4 | +8.6 | -6.0 | +0.6 | +27.4 |
| Confectionery and related products | -4.4 | +70.7 | +29.8 | -44.6 | +23.7 | +226.8 |
| Ice cream & dairy products | -3.0 | +42.3 | -10.7 | +2.9 | -7.5 | -6.5 |
| Beverages | -16.3 | -28.5 | -8.5 | -16.5 | +23.1 | -45.5 |
| Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc. | +10.2 | -70.5 | +5.2 | +27.8 | +8.5 | +23.9 |
| Multiple and all other food uses | -0.2 | +6.7 | -8.3 | -0.1 | +14.3 | -1.1 |
| Non-food products | +0.5 | -18.4 | -29.4 | -15.6 | +35.6 | +76.5 |
| Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets | +1.7 | -13.9 | +9.0 | +11.3 | +2.7 | -15.3 |
| All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies | +38.0 | -26.5 | +76.0 | +31.4 | +66.5 | +25.0 |
| TOTAL | +0.8 | -3.0 | +3.1 | -7.4 | +8.2 | +14.0 |

Table 23-Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas,1948-1954 crops

| Crop year | Louisiana | Florida | Hawaii | Puerto Rico 1/ | Beet area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of farms | | | | |
| 1948 | 5,957 | 25 | 30 | 13,615 | 31,323 |
| 1949 | 5,559 | 22 | 106 | 14,772 | 31,581 |
| 1950 | 5,028 | 23 | 149 | 15,661 | 37,328 |
| 1951 | 4,833 | 24 | 786 | 16,525 | 27,409 |
| 1952 | 4,463 | 25 | 738 | 18,312 | 24,323 |
| 1953 | 4,010 | 25 | 921 | 19,833 | 24,846 |
| 1954 | 3,883 | 25 | 790 | 19,519 | 28,000 |
| | Acreage harvested | | | | |
| 1948 | 273,941 | 35,233 | 100,042 | 336,285 | 670,225 |
| 1949 | 278,860 | 36,581 | 108,794 | 353,385 | 703,159 |
| 1950 | 272,842 | 37,357 | 109,405 | 367,093 | 923,703 |
| 1951 | 257,975 | 38,933 | 109,494 | 366,404 | 695,535 |
| 1952 | 274,385 | 42,842 | 108,089 | 391,763 | 660,757 |
| 1953 | 280,242 | 44,531 | 108,337 | 384,638 | 765,093 |
| 1954 | 247,143 | 38,624 | 107,480 | 367,054 | 855,156 |
| | Production of cane or beets (net weight of cane or beets in short tons) | | | | |
| 1948 | 5,256,644 | 1,010,327 | 7,542,613 | 9,541,232 | 9,073,034 |
| 1949 | 4,983,982 | 1,125,722 | 8,045,941 | 10,998,035 | 10,468,444 |
| 1950 | 5,311,857 | 1,169,327 | 8,174,821 | 10,614,633 | 13,584,890 |
| 1951 | 4,462,854 | 1,259,526 | 8,477,201 | 10,501,394 | 10,496,942 |
| 1952 | 5,666,917 | 1,495,338 | 8,693,920 | 12,536,940 | 10,180,909 |
| 1953 | 5,759,310 | 1,453,056 | 9,003,967 | 10,170,796 | 12,506,684 |
| 1954 | 5,624,800 | 1,258,440 | 9,431,781 | 10,879,643 | 13,765,783 |
| | Yield of cane or beets per harvested acre (short tons) | | | | |
| 1948 | 19.19 | 28.68 | 75.39 | 28.37 | 13.54 |
| 1949 | 17.87 | 30.77 | 73.96 | 31.12 | 14.89 |
| 1950 | 19.47 | 31.30 | 74.72 | 28.92 | 14.71 |
| 1951 | 17.30 | 32.35 | 77.42 | 28.66 | 15.09 |
| 1952 | 20.65 | 34.90 | 80.43 | 32.00 | 15.41 |
| 1953 | 20.55 | 32.63 | 83.11 | 26.44 | 16.35 |
| 1954 | 22.76 | 32.58 | 87.75 | 29.64 | 16.10 |
| | Production of sugar (short tons, raw value) | | | | |
| 1948 | 397,293 | 79,828 | 835,107 | 1,116,232 | 1,312,338 |
| 1949 | 415,811 | 104,928 | 955,890 | 1,287,667 | 1,613,952 |
| 1950 | 456,246 | 108,267 | 960,961 | 1,298,645 | 2,016,827 |
| 1951 | 296,566 | 122,115 | 995,759 | 1,238,323 | 1,541,025 |
| 1952 | 450,847 | 154,402 | 1,020,450 | 1,372,293 | 1,520,452 |
| 1953 | 461,094 | 150,505 | 1,099,316 | 1,181,562 | 1,872,777 |
| 1954 | 478,493 | 132,336 | 1,077,347 | 1,203,969 | 1,999,310 |

Table 23.-(Cont.) Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1954 crops

| Crop year | Louisiana | Florida | Hawaii | Puerto Rico 1/ | Beet area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yield of sugar per harvested acre (short tons, raw value) | | | | |
| 1948 | 1.45 | 2.27 | 8.35 | 3.32 | 1.96 |
| 1949 | 1.49 | 2.87 | 8.79 | 3.64 | 2.30 |
| 1950 | 1.67 | 2.90 | 8.78 | 3.54 | 2.18 |
| 1951 | 1.15 | 3.14 | 9.09 | 3.38 | 2.22 |
| 1952 | 1.64 | 3.60 | 9.44 | 3.50 | 2.30 |
| 1953 | 1.72 | 3.38 | 10.15 | 3.07 | 2.45 |
| 1954 | 1.94 | 3.43 | 10.02 | 3.28 | 2.34 |
| | Percentage of sugar produced from cane or beets processed | | | | |
| 1948 | 7.56 | 7.90 | 11.07 | 11.70 | 14.46 |
| 1949 | 8.34 | 9.32 | 11.99 | 11.71 | 15.42 |
| 1950 | 8.59 | 9.26 | 11.76 | 12.23 | 14.85 |
| 1951 | 6.65 | 9.70 | 11.75 | 11.79 | 14.68 |
| 1952 | 7.96 | 10.32 | 11.74 | 10.95 | 14.93 |
| 1953 | 8.35 | 10.35 | 12.21 | 11.62 | 14.97 |
| 1954 | 8.51 | 10.52 | 11.42 | 11.07 | 14.52 |
| | Total crop value 2/ (thousands of dollars) | | | | |
| 1948 | $54,087 | $10,378 | $104,788 | $144,957 | $172,198 |
| 1949 | 56,340 | 13,513 | 121,892 | 170,658 | 216,512 |
| 1950 | 71,311 | 16,320 | 134,457 | 186,026 | 290,950 |
| 1951 | 51,387 | 18,398 | 141,752 | 184,515 | 226,192 |
| 1952 | 66,904 | 21,477 | 141,034 | 196,877 | 218,437 |
| 1953 | 71,803 | 21,077 | 153,586 | 171,593 | 270,582 |
| 1954 | 68,825 | 18,004 | 146,200 | 169,347 | 282,081 |
| | Value of raw sugar (thousands of dollars) | | | | |
| 1948 | $44,179 | $ 8,877 | $ 92,864 | $124,125 | $145,932 |
| 1949 | 48,317 | 12,193 | 111,074 | 149,627 | 187,541 |
| 1950 | 54,111 | 12,840 | 113,970 | 154,019 | 239,196 |
| 1951 | 35,944 | 14,800 | 120,686 | 150,085 | 186,772 |
| 1952 | 56,446 | 19,331 | 127,760 | 171,811 | 190,361 |
| 1953 | 60,522 | 18,934 | 138,294 | 148,640 | 235,595 |
| 1954 | 58,281 | 16,119 | 131,221 | 146,643 | 243,516 |
| | Value of molasses 2/ (thousands of dollars) | | | | |
| 1948 | $ 3,513 | $ 693 | $ 4,295 | $ 5,340 | $ 3,059 |
| 1949 | 1,868 | 388 | 2,380 | 3,363 | 2,389 |
| 1950 | 10,344 | 2,509 | 12,016 | 14,475 | 18,010 |
| 1951 | 10,064 | 2,509 | 11,923 | 17,281 | 13,520 |
| 1952 | 3,793 | 834 | 3,876 | 6,138 | 3,340 |
| 1953 | 4,004 | 813 | 5,136 | 5,992 | 5,013 |
| 1954 | 3,688 | 690 | 5,047 | 6,005 | 5,369 |

Table 23-(Cont.) Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1954 crops

| Crop year | Louisiana | Florida | Hawaii | Puerto Rico 1/ | Beet area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total government payments (thousands of dollars) | | | | |
| 1948 | $6,395 | $ 808 | $7,629 | $15,492 | $ 23,207 |
| 1949 | 6,155 | 932 | 8,438 | 17,668 | 26,582 |
| 1950 | 6,856 | 971 | 8,471 | 17,532 | 33,744 |
| 1951 | 5,379 | 1,089 | 9,143 | 17,149 | 25,900 |
| 1952 | 6,665 | 1,312 | 9,398 | 18,928 | 24,736 |
| 1953 | 7,277 | 1,330 | 10,156 | 16,961 | 29,974 |
| 1954 | 6,856 | 1,195 | 9,932 | 16,699 | 33,196 |
| | Number of field workers 3/ | | | | |
| 1948 | 50,000 | 5,000 | 12,100 | 115,000 | 80,000 |
| 1949 | 50,000 | 4,000 | 13,750 | 148,000 | 111,000 |
| 1950 | 50,000 | 4,000 | 12,900 | 150,000 | 125,000 |
| 1951 | 45,000 | 4,000 | 12,300 | 148,000 | 95,000 |
| 1952 | 45,000 | 3,500 | 11,000 | 150,000 | 95,000 |
| 1953 | 45,000 | 3,000 | 10,600 | 148,000 | 90,000 |
| 1954 | 40,000 | 2,500 | 10,100 | 145,000 | 85,000 |
| | Man days per acre 4/ | | | | |
| 1948 | 18.27 | 15.12 | 31.90 | 58.43 | 10.49 |
| 1949 | 15.82 | 15.47 | 30.06 | 51.21 | 11.84 |
| 1950 | 16.10 | 15.11 | 28.97 | 48.57 | 11.05 |
| 1951 | 15.67 | 14.85 | 38.27 | 47.73 | 9.81 |
| 1952 | 16.12 | 15.37 | 28.51 | 49.49 | 9.80 |
| 1953 | 16.08 | 14.60 | 29.74 | 44.76 | 10.30 |
| 1954 | 18.64 | 14.78 | 26.38 | 41.20 | 9.83 |
| | Man days per ton of cane or beets 4/ | | | | |
| 1948 | .95 | .53 | .42 | 2.06 | .77 |
| 1949 | .89 | .50 | .41 | 1.65 | .80 |
| 1950 | .83 | .48 | .39 | 1.68 | .75 |
| 1951 | .91 | .46 | .37 | 1.67 | .65 |
| 1952 | .78 | .44 | .35 | 1.55 | .64 |
| 1953 | .78 | .45 | .36 | 1.69 | .63 |
| 1954 | .82 | .45 | .30 | 1.39 | .61 |
| | Man days per ton of sugar (raw value) 4/ | | | | |
| 1948 | 12.60 | 6.66 | 3.82 | 17.60 | 5.35 |
| 1949 | 10.62 | 5.39 | 3.42 | 14.07 | 5.15 |
| 1950 | 9.64 | 5.21 | 3.30 | 13.72 | 5.07 |
| 1951 | 13.63 | 4.73 | 3.11 | 14.12 | 4.42 |
| 1952 | 9.83 | 4.27 | 3.02 | 14.14 | 4.26 |
| 1953 | 9.35 | 4.32 | 2.93 | 14.58 | 4.22 |
| 1954 | 9.63 | 4.31 | 2.63 | 12.56 | 4.20 |

Table 23.-(Cont.)Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1954 crops

| Crop year | Louisiana | Florida | Hawaii | Puerto Rico 1/ | Beet area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted average minimum wage per day of field workers 5/ 6/ | | | | |
| 1948 | $3.31 | $4.12 | $ 6.92 | $ 2.44 | $5.62 |
| 1949 | 3.31 | 4.12 | 6.94 | 2.55 | 5.62 |
| 1950 | 3.47 | 4.12 | 7.29 | 2.57 | 5.62 |
| 1951 | 3.54 | 4.40 | 7.79 | 2.71 | 5.62 |
| 1952 | 3.91 | 4.87 | 8.47 | 2.90 | 6.07 |
| 1953 | 4.05 | 5.32 | 9.05 | 3.16 | 6.10 |
| 1954 | 3.94 | 5.53 | 9.26 | 3.19 | 6.10 |
| | Weighted average prevailing wage per day of field workers 6/7/ | | | | |
| 1948 | 3.73 | $6.02 | $ 7.95 | $ 2.77 | $6.90 |
| 1949 | 3.85 | 6.02 | 8.80 | 2.76 | 6.72 |
| 1950 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.16 | 2.79 | 6.81 |
| 1951 | 4.09 | 6.43 | 9.13 | 2.91 | 7.38 |
| 1952 | 4.37 | 6.98 | 10.07 | 2.99 | 7.64 |
| 1953 | 4.70 | 7.55 | 10.42 | 3.36 | 7.71 |
| 1954 | 4.61 | 7.67 | 10.98 | 3.54 | 7.71 |

NOTE: These data were taken from the best available sources but their accuracy varies from area to area. The data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to present a generalized comparison between the areas.

1/ Data are for the 1947-48 crop through the 1953-54 crop except for minimum wage per day for field workers which is for the calendar years.

2/ For comparability between areas raw sugar valued at the New York duty-paid price for the calendar year; and molasses valued at the season's average price for Louisiana molasses:

| Year | Raw sugar (¢ per lb.) | Molasses (¢ per gal.) | Year | Raw sugar (¢ per lb.) | Molasses (¢ per gal.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948 | 5.56 | 9.70 | 1951 | 6.06 | 28.68 |
| 1949 | 5.81 | 5.64 | 1952 | 6.26 | 8.80 |
| 1950 | 5.93 | 29.23 | 1953 | 6.29 | 10.01 |
| | | | 1954 | 6.09 | 9.75 |

3/ Estimated peak number of workers employed during crop including working farm operators.

4/ Exclusive of administration and employee services.

5/ Based on minimum time rates in wage determinations.

6/ Daily wages computed on basis of eight hour day in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and nine hour day in other areas.

7/ Based on average daily cash earnings of workers employed on time or piece work rate basis. For the beet area the rate shown includes earning of hand workers for whom specific rates are established in wage determinations and the earnings of workers in operations for which specific rates are not established in wage determinations.